Seventeenth Report

OF

THE DERBYSHIRE County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

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TREASURER ..... GEORGE CROMPTON, Esq.
SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN ..... DR. HITCHMAN.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER ..... MR. WALTER HUGO REED.
CHAPLAIN ..... THE REV. WM. FINDLEY.
CLERK AND STEWARD ..... MR. JOHN LANGLEY.

JOHN BARBER,
CLERK OF THE PEACE.

[1869]

To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby, at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Derby on the 5th day of January, 1869.

THE REPORT OF THE VISITORS OF THE DERBY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Asylum Chapel is nearly completed. The site and plans have been approved by the Commissioners in Lunacy. They have visited and minutely examined the Asylum, and have recorded their entire satisfaction with its condition and management, in which opinion we fully concur.

H. SEYMOUR BLANE,

Chairman.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

The following statistics of the Asylum during the year 1868, are respectfully placed before you in obedience to the rule which enacts that an Annual Report of the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year, and of the general condition of the Patients shall be made by the Physician Superintendent.

On the 1st of January, 1868, there were one hundred and seventy-three Male Patients, and one hundred and eighty-six Female Patients in the Asylum. During the course of the year sixty Men and thirty-nine Women were admitted, making a total of four hundred and fifty-eight Patients, who have been under treatment and care, between the 1st of January, and the 31st of December, in 1868.

Since the opening of the Asylum, on the 21st day of August, 1851, to the present date—January 1st, 1869—nine hundred and eighty-nine Men, and eight hundred and eighty-seven Women, or a general total of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Patients have been admitted for treatment and care.

As an illustration of how dependant mental derangement is on physical or corporeal causes, it may be stated, that of the ninety-nine Patients admitted during the past year ten only were in a good state of bodily health, and of this number four were in chronic

stages of Insanity. In five of the admitted cases the mental imbecility was cotemporaneous with a failure of the bodily powers through age, an epoch varying in Individuals according to constitutional peculiarities, but occurring, as an average in the above five cases in the seventy-third year of the Individual Life.

Thirteen of the cases admitted were in various stages of General Paresis, and Softening of the Brain, and exhibited unequivocal symptoms of approaching death; two Patients were brought suffering from acute and advanced inflammation of the Brain, and died in a few days after admission. Two were suffering from (traumatic) Erysipelas and Injuries, the consequence of falls—one from jumping from a window, the other from being thrown from a gig, while in a state of intoxication; the latter Patient was brought from Chesterfield in the railway train, and from Derby in a cab. It was a cold day, the inflamed scalp and face had been protected partially by a dusting of flour, but such a journey was necessarily mischievous. This Patient died in sixteen days. In the above cases, a Coroner's Inquest was held, and the Coroner felt it to be his duty in one instance, to bring some of the statements elicited from the friends of the Patient, before the notice of the Guardians of the Union, from which the Patient had been sent. Very few recent cases have been received. Investigation usually proves that the Patients have been ill for much longer periods, than are stated in the Certificates; the Relieving Officers dating the origin of the malady from the time their attention has been drawn to the case or, from the outburst of some violent act. In every Annual Report the importance of early treatment has been strongly urged. The probability of cure diminishes with each day's delay. Changes take place rapidly in the highly-organised brain, and are effected by the moral and intellectual excitements to which the Patient is exposed when under unskilled management. Every principle of charity, as well as the dictates of common prudence urge the immediate removal of the sufferer to an appropriate Hospital.

There has been during the past three or four years an increase in the numbers of admissions of Imbeciles and Idiots from Union

Houses, and also of Individuals demented from chronic softening of the brain and spinal cord, and, who, having become helpless and unavoidably dirty in their habits, are removed in the last stage of their malady to die. It is one consequence of the Irremovable Poor Act of 1861, which places the cost of maintenance of the insane poor on the *Common Fund* of the Union instead of, as heretofore, on the parish to which the Patient belonged. It was a wise provision, and the above fact is referred to, not to imply an objection to its operation, but to *explain* one of its effects, which is to lessen the apparent per centage of Cures, and really, to increase the number of deaths in the County Asylum. The Mortality of the Insane Poor is not increased by the circumstance, the locality only of the deaths is changed. Moreover, there is this consolation; as these poor Invalids require much nursing, a very frequent change of clothing and bedding, the use of water-beds, and sometimes much surgical attendance from unavoidable bedsores, their sufferings are lessened by their removal from the Workhouse to the County Lunatic Asylum with its larger staff of officers, and furniture and bedding more appropriate for the sick and disabled. A beneficent act is, in reality, accomplished. The Asylum is fulfilling its proper work, although the delusiveness of statistics and figures may cause it to appear as if moving in a descending scale, through the bald figures unfolding an *increase* in the number of *deaths*, and relatively to the resident number of Inmates, a *decrease* in the number of Cures.

In an early Report of this Asylum, it was stated by the writer, "The safety of the Patient with him, as with all rational men, is the primary concern. Upon the means of attaining that end there is (unhappily) much difference of opinion. Every person will be guided in each special case by his former experience, by inductions founded on the results of analogous cases, or by the recorded experience of others. . . . A necessity for 'restraints' in surgical cases may possibly arise. It would, perhaps, be premature to state even that no other case *can* arise in which Restraints would be justifiable. And yet the experience of the older Lincoln Asylum, and the large Asylums at Hanwell, and Colney Hatch,

appears to demonstrate such a system, as far as it is possible for the experience of the past to predicate the future. Never having hazarded any abstract speculations upon the subject, or indulged in theories, as to what may, or may not occur, your Physician will, as heretofore, content himself with being simply the historian of his own experience." A long time has passed away since the above was written; a quarter of a century has elapsed, moreover, since your Physician determined to give "The Non-restraint System" a fair trial; more than three thousand Cases had been under his treatment, (one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six of which had been in this Asylum,) and no Case even approximating an exception to the rule of Non-restraint, had sprung up until the month of June, 1868. At that date, with one Patient, E. D., a certain kind of control was resorted to, which although it did not prevent the free movement of a single limb, may, by some opponents of the System, be considered as a violation of its principle, and therefore deserves to be recorded. The enthusiastic advocates of the System should be willing to admit, that so rare an incident as one in three thousand cases, even if mechanical restraint had been employed, constitutes no valid argument against the principle, but is rather to be regarded as an argument in its defence, in accordance with the familiar law-maxim "Exceptio probat regulam." On the night of the 28th of June, your Physician was called to the above hysterical Patient, who on being visited by the Night-Nurse in about an hour after she had gone to bed, was found to be bleeding from the mouth. She resisted powerfully, but it was ascertained that she had forcibly wrenched away, by means of a portion of her bed sheet, the whole of the front teeth of her lower jaw, which teeth, with large portions of the alveolar process attached to them, were lying on the floor. She had not displayed previously any disposition to this kind of self-mutilation, but required to be fed and clothed, as she was passive, and indifferent to these matters. Two Nurses were employed to watch over and control her movements, as after she had removed her teeth she made continuous and determined efforts to pluck out her tongue. This wild and frantic impulse continued many days; medicines, warm baths, and other remedial measures, proved inefficacious; her wrists had become sore from being fre-

quently seized by the Nurses, who never left her for a moment; as she, fortunately, did not think of injuring her tongue until *after* she had forcibly wrenched away the whole of her front teeth; as she could not mutilate it very seriously by biting it, as some of the molars of the lower jaw had disappeared previously by ordinary decay, and as she did not appear wishful to injure herself except by plucking out her tongue, it was resolved to place each hand in a very large glove, similar to those employed by hedge-cutters, and to fasten these gloves on by means of the ingenious button-locks invented some years ago by the late Mr. Alderson, Superintendent of the Nottingham Asylum. She was thus prevented getting her hand into her mouth, in consequence of the size of the glove, while she could use her arms to any extent, and had also considerable prehensile power left to her hands, so as to use a spoon, or the like, while frequent struggles with the Nurses were avoided. The gloves were removed many times daily, and her hands washed; but it was deemed prudent to continue their use for several weeks. The Patient is now happily better, and has made no attempt at self-mutilation for three months.

It is gratifying to state, that although a large number of despondent and suicidal Cases have been admitted, not one has succeeded in effecting his or her morbid purpose; there have been two deaths arising directly, or indirectly, from accidents:—one, very feeble woman walking backwards, came into contact with another Patient and fell down, by which the neck of her thigh bone was fractured; this accident, as is well known to practical Surgeons, is never fully recovered from; bony union does not take place in the fracture, and the Patient remains lame. It is produced from very slight causes in women advanced in years. In the case of E. C. it did not appear to produce much suffering, but the general debility increased greatly, she became more and more emaciated, and died in about four weeks from her fall. The other Case was one of accidental choking in a paralysed and aged man. The piece of meat was immediately removed from his throat, artificial respiration was resorted to, but the feeble nervous system

had received a shock from which it never rallied. Coroner's Inquests were held in both of the above Cases, and the Nurses and Attendants were properly exempted from blame.

There has been no escape from the Asylum during the past year, although a very large amount of liberty has been extended to many Patients. The Deaths which have taken place have been caused for the most part by severe forms of Paralysis, and other cerebral diseases from which the Patients were suffering when admitted. The General Health of the resident Patients has been good, and it is still in the power of your Physician to record, that no case of fever, or other ailment traceable to defective hygienic arrangements, has occurred. Twenty-four Men, and nineteen Women have died, and the causes of Death may be summarised as follows :—

Cerebral and Spinal Diseases	21
Pulmonary Affections.....	6
Abdominal and other Ailments	4
General Debility and Old Age	9
Traumatic Erysipelas (brought in)	1
General Debility, accelerated by fracture of neck of thigh bone	1
Accidental Choking	1
	43

Twenty-six Men, and twenty-two Women, or nearly 48 per cent. on all the admissions, have been discharged Cured.

In the earlier Reports of the Institution, the principles and details of treatment were so minutely described, and illustrated so fully by Individual Cases, that it appears to your Physician it would be superfluous, if not ostentatious, to go over like ground in each Annual Report, when no practical object can be accomplished thereby. In each Report, however, he has endeavoured by repeating, "line upon line, and precept upon precept," to impress on

Boards of Guardians the great importance of sending their Insane Poor to the Asylum as soon as the malady displays itself. He has in this brief Report reiterated its importance, because a necessity still exists, and because he is fully assured that, apart from those solemn duties which man owes to his fellow-man, the veriest financial selfishness would, in the majority of Cases, meet its reward by the Cure of the Patient, and the cessation of expense. Patients continue to be brought monthly to the Asylum in advanced stages of disease, in stages so advanced that a glance at the Sufferer reveals, not only to your Physician, but to the experienced Attendants at the Asylum, the sad fact, that the case is a hopeless one. It is felt at once, that all the wisest head, or the kindest heart can achieve, is to palliate by tender and skilful nursing, the symptoms which can never be removed, and to smooth, as best they may, the path of the Patient to an inevitable grave. This surely ought not to be.

Divine Service has been performed on every Sunday throughout the year, and on "Good Friday," and Christmas Day. The Room is crowded to a disagreeable excess, and yet the Patients have always conducted themselves with great propriety and reverence. The Holy Sacrament is administered Quarterly, and of this solemn rite about thirty Patients usually partake on each occasion. The Chaplain is assiduous in visiting such Patients as need his ministrations, and a most valuable aid is thus rendered towards their cure. Morning and Evening Prayers are said Daily in the Wards by your Medical Officers on the Male Side, and by the Assistant-Matron on the Female Side of the Asylum; and in various ways an earnest endeavour is made to keep alive a religious spirit, free of all fanatical excitement, among the Inmates of the Institution. In his Annual Report for 1861, your Physician referred to the beneficent and healing effect of the Chapel Services upon the minds of the Patients, and expressed then, a fervid hope "that the day is not distant when the County, hitherto so generous, may be able still further to add to the efficiency of the Hospital by the erection of a Chapel on the grounds, of greater size than the present room, and more in accordance with the general structure

of the Asylum, and with the taste and feelings of the present day." That wish was cordially seconded by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and urged in their subsequent Reports. Seven years have passed away, and your Physician has now the unspeakable gratification of reporting that the County, through the representation of the Visiting Justices, has generously acceded to his request, and that a Chapel in perfect harmony with his views has been designed by Mr. Wilson, Architect, of Derby, and is now approaching completion in a convenient and picturesque portion of the Asylum Grounds.

Your Physician takes this opportunity to record his obligations to the Committee of Visitors for allowing him to make an appeal to the generous feelings of some of the Inhabitants of this wealthy county in aid of a Painted Window for the East End of the Chapel, and more especially for the contributions which many Members of the Committee in their private capacity made for the said purpose. The written appeal was responded to in a most liberal spirit, scarcely a single refusal was made, and in a fortnight your Physician was in possession of promises to the amount of One Hundred Pounds, a sum then considered sufficient for the object required. The execution of the beautiful work has been entrusted to Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, of London, who have undertaken to represent some of the great and beneficent miracles of our Lord in healing the Sick and Lunatic of his day. It is, indeed, hoped that the three lights of the Window will lucidly and beautifully illustrate the Divine power of THE GREAT HEALER over bodily diseases, over mental derangement, and over DEATH itself.

The names of the kind Donors to the work will be found in an Appendix to this Report.

An increase in the number of Patients renders the Entertainment Room once so excellent, much too small for the present requirements of the Institution. This defect will, however, be remedied as soon as the beautiful Chapel, now in course of erection, is completed, and the Room at present substituted for a chapel is added to the one now used for purposes of Amusement and In-

struction. On every Thursday evening, from October to the end of March, the Patients have been instructed and entertained by Lectures, Readings, Music, Magic Lantern Exhibitions, and Dances, and on Christmas Eve a Dramatic Performance, entitled "Dandelion's Dodges" was performed by Mr. Reed, the Assistant Medical Officer, aided by Attendants and Patients. It gave great pleasure, and was received with acclamation both by Patients and Visitors.

In June last, Miss Hearder, after discharging the duties of her office with great ability and zeal, for upwards of four years, resigned her appointment in order to assist her Invalid Parent in the important duties of Matron to the Crichton Lunatic Institution in Scotland. She was much beloved both by Officers and Patients, and it is, therefore, the more gratifying to record that her place has been most efficiently filled up by Miss Martin, who was selected from upwards of one hundred applicants, to the vacant office.

In the same month the Asylum suffered great loss by the death of Liness Hubble, a most active and kind Attendant of the Epileptic Ward. He had served the Institution well for nearly thirteen years, and was so highly esteemed that your Physician, the Chaplain, the Steward, and others marked their respect for his memory by attending his remains to their resting-place, in the village churchyard; and the Committee recorded their sense of his services by a liberal donation to his Widow who had also been a Nurse in the Asylum.

It is the pleasing duty of your Physician again to record his grateful sense of the services of the Steward (Mr. Langley), of the Assistant Medical Officer (Mr. Reed), and of the Chief Attendants on the respective sides of the Asylum, and with few exceptions, of the general conduct of the Nurses and Attendants of the Institution.

On the 23rd of May, the Asylum was visited, and most minutely inspected by two of her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, Mr. Wilks and Mr. Forster, who, after recording the ordinary statistics of the Asylum, made the following report:—"Except a man who

had gone into Derby for the day, we have seen all the Patients, and there was a general freedom from excitement in both divisions, the more noticeable from the fact that an usually large proportion in both are cases of an unfavourable kind. On the Male Side, there was the further disadvantage to-day of two of the wards being under process of cleaning and painting. But sufficient provision was to be observed as usual, of such occupation and amusement as the occupants of the several wards were capable of, and there was noticable the same good effects on the worst Patients which are always the attendants of such cheerfulness and cleanliness as prevail generally in the galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories of this Asylum. The new accommodation lately provided, and to which reference was made at the last visit is of the same excellent kind. About a third of the space in one of the larger dormitories in the female division is now occupied by Patients, and the day-room will also be very shortly opened. On the Male Side where the provision made is of the same description, and exactly corresponds in extent, a little further delay for the preparation of furniture will be interposed before the rooms are opened to Patients. At the last visit, it was stated that the Committee were about to submit to Quarter Sessions the question of erecting a Chapel adequate to the wants of the Asylum; and it has given us pleasure to find at our visit to-day that the construction of such a Building, for which a Site has been judiciously chosen in the grounds adjoining the East Wing, is already in actual progress. Having some doubts, however, whether the plans for it have been regularly submitted, we have requested, in the event of this not having been done, that they may now immediately be forwarded to Whitehall with a view to the statutory sanction required for them.

There does not seem to be anything new to report as to the ordinary arrangements. Regularly every week, during all the Winter months, readings have been given by Dr. Hitchman in the Recreation Hall, which will soon have the great advantage of enlargement by the added space available from disuse of the existing Chapel, and as many as 110 from each division have attended on these occasions. About forty of the Women are taken for regular

walks beyond the Asylum once a week, and the Men employed on the land have cricket on three evenings in the week. The Summer Entertainments for associated Parties from both divisions have already begun. The numbers regularly employed—about 76 Men, and eighty-five Women—are necessarily limited by the unusual number of the idiotic and epileptic of both sexes; and the same circumstance must be accepted in explanation of the amount of seclusion employed. Since the visit, thirteen months ago, there have been one hundred and forty instances of it, applied to forty-six Patients.

We were accompanied in our visit by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman, of whose most kindly, as well as thoroughly efficient discharge of their important duties, we bring away a confirmed impression.

JOHN FORSTER.
JAMES WILKES.

Such is a brief outline of the Institution's history during the past year.

Although conscious of many personal shortcomings, and many omissions from the full discharge of his duties, arising from bodily weakness, and other causes, yet in the full remembrance of all the incidents which belong to the annual life of some four hundred persons beset by wild ideas, by terrible fears, by morbid impulses, or borne down by the miseries which Paralysis in its severer forms involves; and on the other hand, with the remembrance also, of how severely tried are the feelings and the patience of those who are hourly called upon to controul, to soothe, to cheer, or to aid the respective classes; and more especially, of the great qualities which are called forth, properly to clean, and to clothe the more helpless ones; when these things are remembered, unassociated with any avoidable calamity, your Physician cannot close the Retrospect with other than grateful emotion, and a deep and abiding sense of the great truth, "Paul may plant, and Apollos may water, but ONE alone can give the increase."

JOHN HITCHMAN, M.D.

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year* 1868.

				M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum on January 1st, 1868				173	186	359
ADMISSIONS.	M.	F.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	60	36	96			
Re-admitted during the year	0	3	3			
Total number under treatment during the year				233	225	458
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.						
Recovered	26	22	48			
Relieved		3	3			
Not Improved	1		1			
Died	24	19	43			
On Trial						
Total Discharges and Deaths during the year				51	44	95
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1868				181	181	362
Average numbers resident during the year				180	187	367

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 2.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum to December 31st, 1868.*

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
ADMISSIONS.						
Admitted for first time since the opening of the Asylum	907	814	1721			
Re-admitted	82	73	155			
Total of Admissions since the opening of the Asylum				989	887	1876
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.						
Recovered	358	365	723			
Relieved	59	93	152			
Not Improved	43	38	81			
Escaped	9		9			
Died	339	210	549			
Total of Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum				808	706	1514
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1868				181	181	362
Average numbers resident during the 17 years				165	170	335

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS. TABLE 3.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each year from the opening of the Asylum.*

Years.	Admissions.			DISCHARGES. Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Remaining on Dec. 31st of each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per centage of Deaths on Average numbers Resident.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M	F.	Tot.
1851–2	116	96	212	17	17	34	1	3	4	6	1	7	9	7	16	84	68	152	51	47	98	14.6	17.7	16.0	17.6	14.8	16.3
1853	74	57	131	27	26	53	7	5	12	3	6	9	18	9	27	143	80	133	99	76	175	37.8	45.6	40.5	18.1	11.8	15.4
1854	76	75	151	24	25	49	4	7	11	5	1	6	22	10	32	122	111	233	108	99	207	31.5	33.3	32.4	20.3	10.1	15.4
1855	61	72	133	18	29	47	4	8	12	3		3	22	6	28	135	142	277	134	126	260	29.6	40.2	35.3	16.3	4.7	10.7
1856	52	67	119	18	28	46	6	17	23	17	15	32	12	7	19	135	141	276	135	132	267	34.6	41.7	38.6	8.8	5.3	7.1
1857	46	33	79	21	27	48	2	2	4	4	1	5	19	7	26	134	137	271	135	133	268	45.6	81.8	68.7	14.0	6.0	10.0
1858	36	45	81	19	22	41	4	8	12	2	6	8	17	14	31	131	130	261	134	138	272	52.7	48.8	50.6	12.6	10.1	11.3
1859	44	44	88	18	18	36	2	4	6	5	1	6	15	8	23	136	143	279	132	139	271	40.9	40.9	40.9	11.3	5.7	8.4
1860	58	32	90	28	14	42	8	2	10	1		1	11	17	28	145	142	287	144	142	286	48.2	43.7	46.6	7.6	11.9	9.7
1861	69	54	123	30	12	42	2	7	9	1	3	4	21	15	36	161	157	318	153	146	299	43.4	22.2	34.1	13.7	10.2	12.0
1862	54	57	111	29	25	54	4	3	7	2	1	3	27	15	42	153	170	323	154	164	318	53.7	43.8	48.6	17.5	9.1	13.2
1863	62	53	115	28	28	56	7	7	14	1		1	28	20	48	149	170	319	154	170	324	45.1	52.8	48.6	18.1	11.7	10.8
1864	48	42	90	17	21	38	2	5	7	1	2	3	18	21	39	160	163	323	155	169	324	33.1	50.6	42.2	11.6	12.4	12.0
1865	42	42	84	10	18	28	3	8	11				18	9	27	171	171	342	166	167	333	23.8	42.8	33.3	10.8	5.3	8.1
1866	36	37	73	14	21	35	2	4	6		1	1	23	15	38	168	167	335	166	163	329	41.7	56.7	46.8	13.8	9.2	11.5
1867	55	42	97	14	12	26	1		1				35	11	46	173	186	359	167	172	339	25.4	28.5	26.8	20.9	6.3	13.9

year remaining on December 31st, 1868.

Years.	ADMISSIONS. New Cases. M.	New Cases. F.	Relapsed Cases M.	Relapsed Cases F.	Total.	Of each year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1868. Recovered. M	Recovered. F.	Recovered. Tot.	Relieved. M	Relieved. F.	Relieved. Tot.	Not Improved. M	Not Improved. F.	Not Improved. Tot.	Died. M	Died. F.	Died. Tot.	Total Discharged and Died of each year's Admissions. Recovered. M.	Recovered. F.	Recovered. Tot.	Relieved. M	Relieved. F.	Relieved. Tot.	Not Improved. M	Not Improved. F.	Not Improved. Tot.	Died. M.	Died. F.	Died. Tot.	Remaining on the 31st Dec., 1868, of each year's Admissions. M.	F.	Tot.
1851–2	113	93	3	3	212											1	1	23	37	60	11	10	21	16	4	20	50	28	78	16	17	33
1853	69	54	5	3	131										1		1	31	28	59	8	8	16	10	3	13	17	14	31	8	4	12
1854	74	72	2	3	151													36	36	72	5	12	17	4	3	7	26	16	42	5	8	13
1855	60	70	1	2	133											2	2	16	22	38	3	17	20	7	11	18	28	17	45	7	5	12
1856	51	60	1	7	119					1	1				1	1	2	16	28	44	7	6	13	3	5	8	15	22	37	11	6	17
1857	41	31	5	2	79													23	18	41	3	1	4		1	1	14	8	22	6	5	11
1858	32	44	4	1	81													17	20	37	3	6	9	1	2	3	13	9	22	2	8	10
1859	40	38	4	6	88										3		3	21	21	42	1	3	4		4	4	20	10	30	2	6	8
1860	51	29	7	3	90	1		1										29	13	42	4	3	7	1		1	19	11	30	5	5	10
1861	63	44	6	10	123		1	1								1	1	35	19	54	4	8	12	3	2	5	24	18	42	3	7	10
1862	49	55	5	2	111											1	1	23	24	47	3	5	8	3	2	5	13	14	27	12	12	24
1863	53	46	9	7	115		1	1								1	1	20	25	45	5	6	11	1	1	2	25	11	36	11	10	21
1864	39	38	9	4	90	1		1							1		1	13	19	32	1	2	3	1		1	18	12	30	15	9	24
1865	34	33	8	9	84		2	2							1	1	2	12	21	33	1		1	1		1	15	4	19	13	17	30
1866	30	33	6	4	73	4	5	9							1	3	4	15	17	32		3	3				15	4	19	6	13	19
1867	48	38	7	4	97	11	8	19		1	1	1		1	4	3	7	19	12	31		2	2	1		1	15	7	22	20	21	41
1868	60	36	0	3	99	9	5	14		1	1				12	5	17	9	5	14		1	1				12	5	17	39	28	67
Total	907	814	82	73	1876	26	22	48		3	3	1		1	24	19	43	358	365	723	59	93	152	52	38	90	339	210	549	181	181	362

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 5.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the Year* 1868.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES.			
Apoplexy	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1		1
Epilepsy with Paralysis	1		1
Spinal Paralysis	2	4	6
General Paresis	4		4
Exhaustion after Mania	5	1	6
Inflammation of the Brain and Softening	1		1
THORACIC DISEASES.			
Pulmonary Consumption	1	2	3
Disease of the Heart		1	1
OTHER DISEASES.			
Tuberculosis		2	2
General Debility and Old Age	4	6	10
Erysipelas	1		1
Accidental Choking	1		1
Marasmus	2		2
Cancerous Disease		2	2
	24	19	43

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 6.—*Showing the length of Residence of those Discharged and Died during the Year* 1868.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under 1 Month	0	0	0	9	1	10
From 1—3 Months	6	3	9	5	3	8
,, 3—6 ,,	7	1	8	0	1	1
,, 6—12 ,,	3	7	10	1	2	3
,, 1—2 Years	7	7	14	2	4	6
,, 2—4 ,,	1	2	3	3	2	5
,, 4—8 ,,	1	2	3	0	0	0
,, 8—16 ,,	0	0	0	4	6	10
	26	22	48	24	19	43

ORDINARY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.														SUPPER.					
	Males.		Females.			Males.							Females.							Males.			Females.		
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie or Pudding.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie or Pudding.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pt.	oz	oz	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	7	..	..	..	12	½	5	7	..	..	..	12	½	6	2	5	½	1
Monday	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	..	..	1	..	..	½	5	..	..	1	..	..	½	6	2	5	½	1
Tuesday ...	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	7	..	..	..	12	½	5	7	..	..	..	12	½	6	2	5	½	1
Wednesday	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	7	..	..	..	12	½	5	7	..	..	..	12	½	6	2	5	½	1
Thursday ..	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	..	..	..	12	..	½	5	..	..	..	12	..	½	6	2	5	½	1
Friday	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	7	..	..	..	12	½	5	7	..	..	..	12	½	6	2	5	½	1
Saturday...	6	1	5	½	1	½	6	..	14	..	..	..	½	5	..	14	..	..	..	½	6	2	5	½	1

Workers ½ pint Beer extra at 11 o'clock a.m., and at 4 o'clock p.m.

Laundry Women, ½ pint Beer. with Bread and Cheese, at 11 o'clock a.m., and ½ pint Beer at 4 o'clock p.m

Great additions are made to the above table; Epileptic, palsied, aged, and weakly Patients are allowed extra diet, such as Pounded Meat, Fish, Rice, Egg, Tapioca, Sago, and Arrowroot Puddings; with Porter, Brandy, & Wine, under the direction of the Superintendent-Physician.

SUPPLIES TO THE HOUSE FROM THE FARM AND GARDEN,

During the Year ending December 31, 1868.

Beans.	Cabbages.	Carrots.	Cauliflowers.	Celery.	Kidney Beans.	Lettuce.	Leeks.	Mutton	Milk.	Pork.	Onions.	Parsnips.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rhubarb.
Pecks.	T. C. qr. lb.	T. C. qr. lb.	Heads.	Heads.	lb.	Heads.	C. qr. lb.	lbs.	Galls.	lbs.	T. C. qr. lb.	T. C. qr. lb.	T. C. qr. lb.	Pecks.	C. qr. lb.
326	8 0 0 0	2 6 0 20	1224	797	473	109[illegible]	6 3 6	83	5428	5398	1 4 1 4	1 10 3 8	4 14 3 6	46	14 1 1

ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS.

Between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1868.

Aprons.	Bonnets.	Bolster Cases.	Blinds.	Bags.	Boot Uppers.	Bed Quilts.	Blankets hemmed	Caps, Women's.	Caps, Men's.	Chemises.	Curtains.	Chair Covers.	Carpets.	Drawers.	Dusters	Gowns.	Handkerchiefs.	Iron Holders,	Jackets.	Knitted Stockings.	Mattress Cases.	Nets.	Petticoats.	Pillow Cases.	Pinafores.	Rugs Ticking	Stocks.	Sheets.	Shirts, Linen.	Shirts, Flannel.	Stays.	Shrouds.	Strong Dresses.	Towels.	Table Cloths.
252	75	293	94	17	141	148	60	107	366	341	110	16	44	47	248	333	257	57	5	193	48	28	163	34	59	5	216	355	335	82	48	46	17	152	54

The whole of the Clothing and Bedding for the Patients is Made and Repaired in the Asylum.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY TO THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.

From Unions and Parishes Contributing.	Income from Weekly Rate for the Quarters Ending: 31st March £. s. d.	30th June £. s. d.	30th Sept. £. s. d.	31st Dec. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	44 17 2	0 0 0	88 14 6	42 18 1	176 9 9	
Ashbourne	120 5 11	114 12 7	110 6 3	114 13 0	459 17 9	
Belper	303 6 9	333 2 4	343 19 1	371 0 0	1351 8 2	
Basford	264 8 3	120 15 2	112 14 11	116 10 7	614 8 11	
Bakewell	237 6 2	232 12 0	245 12 7	247 2 9	962 13 6	
Burton-upon-Trent ..	218 7 5	216 2 0	188 7 1	187 10 3	810 6 9	
Chesterfield	363 13 3	369 15 10	413 0 2	442 13 0	1589 2 3	
Chapel-en-le-Frith....	64 1 8	57 11 11	53 12 5	63 17 5	239 3 5	
Derby	303 9 6	339 8 10	361 3 3	356 5 9	1360 7 4	
Derby Town Council..	21 12 8	59 10 4	115 13 4	62 9 8	259 6 0	
Ecclesall Bierlow	89 14 4	0 0 0	38 0 6	86 8 10	214 3 8	
Glossop	115 7 0	115 12 2	0 0 0	107 12 4	338 11 6	
Hayfield	42 4 2	38 0 6	38 0 6	38 9 0	156 14 2	
Mansfield	51 5 4	50 5 8	41 15 8	0 0 0	143 6 8	
Shardlow	136 4 10	139 7 1	136 18 4	141 6 7	553 16 10	
Tamworth	6 8 2	6 6 9	6 6 9	6 8 2	25 9 10	
Uttoxeter	7 6 3	12 13 6	12 13 6	12 16 5	45 9 8	
Worksop	6 8 2	6 6 9	6 6 9	6 8 2	25 9 10	
						9326 6 0
From County Treasurer	25 12 8	25 7 0	25 7 0	62 1 1	138 7 9	
						138 7 9
From Unions and Parishes not Contributing.						
East Retford	8 7 7	8 5 9	8 5 9	8 7 7	33 6 8	
Leicester	16 15 2	16 11 6	16 11 6	16 15 2	66 13 4	
						100 0 0
For Funerals						25 2 6
For Private Patients..						101 6 0
					£	9691 2 3

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure from Weekly Rate for the Quarters Ending: 31st March £ s. d.	30th June £ s. d.	30th Sept. £ s. d.	31st Dec. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Provisions.						
Meat	344 18 6	338 16 6	415 15 6	383 15 8	1483 6 2	
Flour	373 6 0	295 7 0	306 6 0	284 17 0	1259 16 0	
Oatmeal, Rice, Barley.	33 8 0	33 16 0	24 10 4	26 1 6	117 15 10	
Potatoes and Carrots	90 19 3	53 19 0	36 7 1	67 18 6	249 3 10	
Tea and Coffee.....	40 19 3	39 9 11	40 6 9	48 5 5	169 1 4	
Sugar and Treacle....	18 12 0	22 1 8	25 6 4	22 4 9	88 4 9	
Other Groceries.....	9 4 5	8 19 2	11 2 6	14 2 7	43 8 8	
Tobacco and Snuff....	21 8 0	21 6 0	22 0 0	21 14 0	86 8 0	
Butter and Cheese....	121 9 11	100 10 3	140 1 9	129 6 2	491 8 0	
Beer	149 17 0	197 8 0	97 4 0	175 1 0	619 10 0	
Milk.....	0 0 0	16 10 0	0 0 0	0 8 8	16 18 8	
						4625 1 4
House & other Expenses						
Coals and Cartage....	214 1 3	205 7 7	168 14 9	180 15 8	768 19 3	
Soap	27 9 0	42 14 0	38 2 0	33 11 0	141 16 0	
Starch and Soda....	3 18 2	3 19 10	3 2 3	3 1 6	14 1 9	
Candles and Cleaning Articles	8 15 4	6 16 8	4 19 10	12 12 8	33 4 6	
Furniture, Bedding, & General Repairs....	61 10 8	89 17 8	100 19 6	75 4 9	327 12 7	
Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthenware ..	24 3 6	8 15 1	44 18 7	26 2 10	104 0 0	
Brooms and Brushes..	9 17 9	5 17 9	7 1 0	9 9 6	32 6 0	
Rates and Taxes....	13 5 10	6 15 2	8 10 2	8 13 8	37 4 10	
Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, & Stationery	7 0 11	29 6 10	12 2 4	17 18 3	66 8 4	
Carr. of Goods & Tolls	5 12 7	4 14 11	3 17 5	5 0 8	19 5 7	
Omnibus Hire	0 0 0	7 1 0	0 0 0	7 1 0	14 2 0	
Funeral Expenses....	4 19 0	4 10 1	4 19 0	7 18 6	22 6 7	
Road Repairs.....	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 10 0	
Sweeping Flues.....	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
Insurance	0 19 6	0 0 0	15 18 3	0 0 0	16 17 9	
Gratuity to late Attendant (Hubble)	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	
Miscellaneous	13 0 10	23 10 8	12 11 2	32 0 0	86 2 8	
						1715 17 10
Clothing	164 12 2	175 0 3	156 13 9	234 7 11	730 14 1	
						730 14 1
Salaries and Wages.						
Officers	229 0 0	229 0 0	279 0 0	228 4 9	965 4 9	
Servants	280 2 4	299 10 3	295 8 5	319 13 3	1194 14 7	
						2159 19 4
Extras for Sick.						
Drugs & Instruments..	9 0 6	10 1 8	16 14 11	12 18 7	48 15 8	
Wines and Spirits	25 10 0	24 4 0	35 0 0	28 11 6	113 5 6	
Porter	9 8 3	9 8 3	13 3 6	13 12 3	45 12 3	207 13 5
					£	9439 6 0

Examined (Signed) T. W. EVANS,
T. PEACH.

JOHN LANGLEY,
Clerk & Steward.

General Statement of Receipts and Payments between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1868.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1867	874	14	2			
Ditto in Steward's hands	47	8	6			
				922	2	8
RECEIPTS.						
Sundry Sales	18	12	2			
Transfer	46	16	0			
				65	8	2
Maintenance of Patients from Unions and Parishes belonging to this county	9326	6	0			
County Treasurer	138	7	9			
Unions and Parishes belonging to out counties	100	0	0			
Private Patients	101	6	0			
Funerals	25	2	6			
				9691	2	3
Accounts due to Tradesmen for supplies to the 31st December, 1868	1839	19	11			
				1839	19	11
				£12518	13	0

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Tradesmen for supplies to the 31st December, 1867	1698	1	7			
				1698	1	7
PAYMENTS.						
Provisions	4625	1	4			
House and other Expenses	1715	17	10			
Clothing	730	14	1			
Salaries and Wages	2159	19	4			
Extras for Sick	207	13	5			
				9439	6	0
Supplies to Farm and Garden	276	15	10			
				276	15	10
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1868	1066	17	6			
Do. in Steward's hands	37	12	1			
				1104	9	7
				£12518	13	0

EXAMINED (Signed) T. W. EVANS,
T. PEACH.

JOHN LANGLEY,
CLERK AND STEWARD.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1868.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions	0	5	0
Clothing	0	0	9
Salaries and Wages	0	2	3
Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Washing	0	0	11¾
Surgery and Dispensary ...	0	0	0½
Wine, Spirits, and Porter ...	0	0	2
Furniture and Bedding ...	0	0	5½
Garden and Farm	0	0	1½
Miscellaneous, viz., Rates and Taxes, Insurance, Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, Stationery, Carriage of Goods, and Gratuity to Widow of late Attendant (Hubble) ...	0	0	3½
	0	10	0¾
Less Receipts from Sales ...	0	0	0¾
	0	10	0

Average Daily number of Patients, 367.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE FUND

FOR PROVIDING

A PAINTED WINDOW

FOR THE

Chapel of the Derby County Asylum.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Vernon	5	0	0
The Hon. E. K. Wentworth Coke	5	0	0
Sir John H. Crewe, Bart.	5	0	0
Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.	3	3	0
Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.	1	0	0
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.	5	0	0
Sir H. Seymour Blane, Bart.	5	0	0
Lady Blane	5	0	0
Capt. Chas. Blane	2	2	0
John Broadhurst, Esq.	5	0	0
John Barber, Esq.	5	0	0
M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
W. Baker, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. R. G. Buckston	1	0	0
W. T. Cox, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. N. Curzon	1	0	0
T. W. Evans, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. W. Findley	1	0	0
James Findley, Esq.	0	10	0
James Heygate, M.D.	1	1	0
John Hitchman, M.D.	5	0	0
Mrs. Hitchman	5	0	0
Rev. H. B. Hall	1	0	0
W. D. Lowe, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Canon Latham	2	0	0
Wm. Mundy, Esq.	2	0	0
A. M. Mundy, Esq.	5	0	0
C. E. Newton, Esq.	5	0	0
James Oakes, Esq.	1	1	0
Thomas Peach, M.D.	1	1	0
Thos. Roe, jun., Esq.	3	3	0
E. Wilmot, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. T. W. Whittaker	1	1	0
	£105	1	0